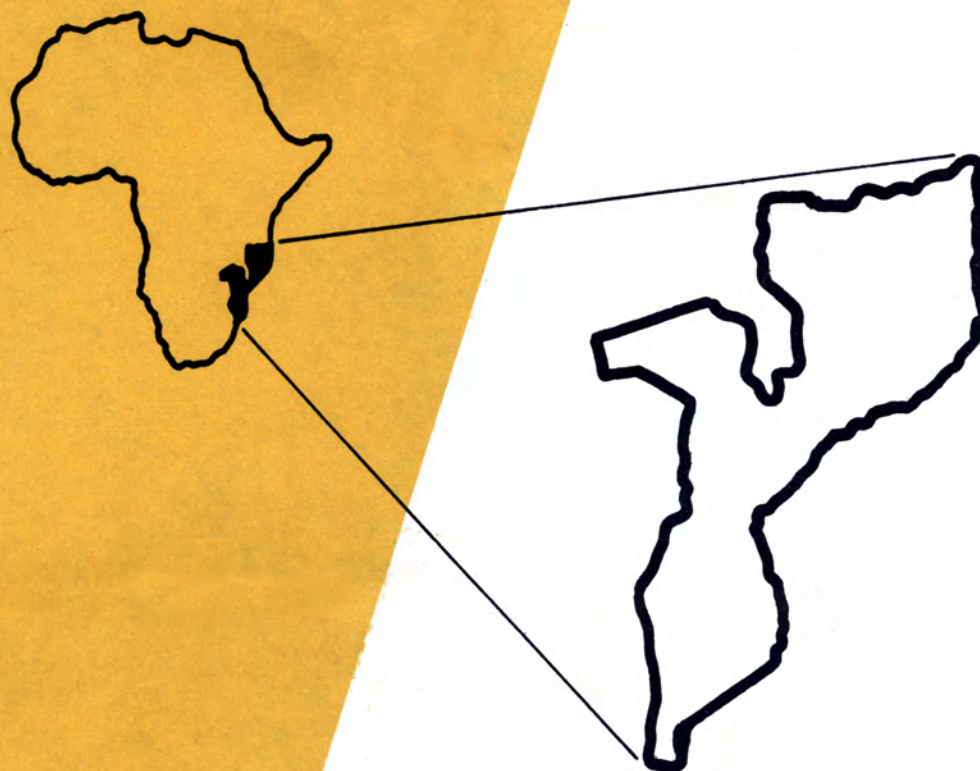


MOZAMBIQUEAN



REVOLUTION

June July 1966

No. 25

EDITORIAL

THE MASSACRE OF MUEDA

IN MOZAMBIQUE

COMMUNIQUE

M O Z A M B I Q U E L I B E R A T I O N F R O N T

- FRELIMO -

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E D I T O R I A L

Our struggle is facing some difficulties, difficulties which derive not from any deficiency in our organisation, but from the appearance of a new element in the struggle. The economic depression which should logically result for Portugal because of our actions and the struggle that we and our brothers from Angola and Guinea have launched against her does not manifest itself to the extent that we expected. A new element, which might have been anticipated, appeared, acting to alter the balance of forces in a way more favourable to Portugal. This new element is the intensification of imperialist aid to Portuguese colonialism.

The imperialist countries hurried to help Portugal when they saw that she would not be able to face the liberation movement of the colonies alone. The reason for this "help" is simple: Portugal, although she is a member of the family of the imperialists, is herself a colony of other imperialist countries, a colony which in turn possess colonies, and which the imperialists do not want to lose.

In fact, in Portugal the British imperialists own the richest mines of wolfram in Europe (Beralt Tin and Wolfram Co.), the uranium of Urgeirica, the pyrites of S. Domingos, the gold of Jales. The Germans have the iron of Moncorvo. The Belgians control the pyrites of Aljustrel and the coal of Pegao. The Americans own the manganese and tin, the French the wolfram from Borralha.

The telephone (Angol-Portuguese Telephones), the telegraph, international communications (Marconi), the public transportation of Lisbon (Carris), part of the railway and air transport (TAP) the petrol transport fleet (Sonotapa), all of these belong to non-Portuguese imperialists. They control a considerable part of the production and distribution of electrical energy (CRGE, Electrica Del Lima, UEP) and of practically all electrical supplies (General Electric, Standard, Siemens, Philips, AEG, BICC, Ateliers de Charleroi). They control an important part of the iron industry and two of the biggest cement factories (SECIL, CIBRA). They own the petrol refinery (SACOR), a series of industries concerned with products derived from petroleum and all the internal and external commerce in mineral oils (Shell, BP, Mobiloil, Standard Oil.) They have a monopoly on the construction of railway carriages and locomotives (SOREFAME) in the assembling of automobiles and lorries and one half of the existing shipyards. They control the soda factory and a great part of the production of chemical fertilisers (SAPEC, Petroquimica, Nitratos). They make the tyres (MABOR, Firestone), the aluminum and steel cables. They own seven of the nine most important enterprises producing and exporting cork (MUNDET, Armstrong and others). They have the biggest sugar refinery (Sena Sugar), the biggest milk company (Nestle), one of the two big tobacco companies (CPT). They own many textile factories, as well as factories for the production of explosives. They own two banks, one of which calls itself Portuguese, but which is in fact an agent of big international monopolies (Burnay Bank). They

own dozens of companies dealing in insurance, which together account for one-fifth of the total insurance business in the country. In 1965 alone, of 122 new foreign firms established in Portugal during that year, 34 of them were British.

Through Portugal, these imperialists entered the colonies. The British, Americans and Belgians share the diamonds, the cotton and the transport facilities of Angola. The British reserved for themselves the uranium, the coal and a great part of the cotton, the sugar and the forests of Mozambique. The British, the Americans, the South Africans and the Italians exploit the cashew nuts, of which Mozambique is the first in world production. The Americans control petroleum and manganese. The Germans, who already own the iron of Angola (Krupp), are consolidating their positions in the exploitation of minerals, agriculture, cattle and fishing. The French control the tin industry (Pechiney). The Japanese have insinuated themselves into the car market. Brazil has been granted control of the cassavas in Mozambique.

All of this means in effect fabulous profits to these countries. Can we therefore be surprised when these countries oppose our independence and support Portugal, particularly when the policy of the Portuguese Government is oriented toward facilitating the exploitation of Portugal and her colonies by these imperialists? A Portuguese Minister of State has already exclaimed: "How many benefits our country can offer to Europe, our country which extends itself into such fertile territories and with such useful resources for the other European countries!"

The interrelation between the invasion and the exploitation of the colonial territories by international imperialism and the open door policy of the Portuguese Government is therefore clear. The other imperialists exploit because Portugal allows it. Portugal allows it because, as a responsible member of the Portuguese Government has already stated: "To the extent that foreign capital and industry will be interested in our overseas provinces, more solid international support will accompany the consolidation of our civilising presence in the black continent".

We are a movement fighting for the independence of our country. Our determination to fight and win is unshakeable. In this respect, we are strong. But we lack material means. In this respect we are weak. In order to attain our objectives, we look to those countries which offer us aid. We accept aid from any country, provided that that aid has no strings attached. Never has any government of an imperialist country given us any kind of material or moral support. All African countries and all the socialist countries support us, materially or at the very least morally. This we know is logical. Only the contrary would surprise us.

The imperialist support to Portugal will delay our final victory. It will delay the collapse of the economy of Portugal, which has already been forced to spend half of its budget on the war. Imperialist support to Portugal, however, will not be able to stop the final victory of our people. History is on our side. We have the example of other African countries, the support of Africa and of the socialist countries. We

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have on our side the workers' movements of the imperialist countries and particularly those of Portugal herself, which are also struggling against exploitation. All of these factors will combine to guarantee a favourable outcome for our liberation struggle.

We do not announce a rapid victory. But we affirm the certainty of victory.

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Sixteenth of June - COMMEMORATION
OF THE MASSACRE OF MUEDA

On the 16th of June 1960, in Mueda, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique, more than 500 Mozambicans were massacred by the Portuguese troops. Their only crime was that they had asked for the Independence of their country.

The events which preceded the massacre are well known.

The people of Mueda revolted against colonial domination and decided to demand their independence from the Portuguese. They sent a delegation composed of Brothers FAUSTINO VANOMBA, KIBIRITI and MODESTA to the Administration of Mueda to explain the grievances of the people. The Administrator was told that the people wanted independence because they could no longer accept their miserable situation under Portuguese colonialism. Comrade Faustino Vanomba openly denounced the forced labour which is practiced on a large scale in Mozambique, saying: "In the sisal plantation of Panga, for example, a man works for six months and gets only a blanket, shorts and seventy shillings, out of which he has to pay forty shillings for taxes. He retains only thirty shillings, that is five shillings per month." He pointed out the absolute lack of schools and roads and the policy of compulsory cultivation of cotton which was seriously prejudicial to the good of the Mozambican people, the insolence of the colonists who used to steal with impunity chickens, pigs, goats and other foodstuffs belonging to the people and who grabbed the fertile lands of the Mozambicans expelling them to arid lands. "In order to put an end to this situation, our people want independence", Comrade Vanomba told the Administrator.

The Administrator reported this occurrence to the Governor of the so-called District of Cabo Delgado. They both studied the situation and correctly interpreted the people's demand as a serious manifestation of the awakening of Mozambican nationalism. They then decided to crush that movement which was being born. To that end, the Portuguese conceived of a Machiavellian plan. They invited the people to meet at the administrative headquarters at Mueda on the 16th of June, with assurances that they were going to give independence to Mozambique in a solemn act presided at by the Governor of Cabo Delgado, for which the people should all be present. They insisted on the presence of Camrades FAUSTINO VANOMBA, KIBIRITI and MODESTA, saying that the government of the country would be delivered to them.

Unaware of the trap, the people went.

The Administrator had ordered trenches dug around the administrative headquarters. The Governor left Porto Amelia, escorted by a platoon completely armed and equipped, under the command of Sub Lieutenant TITO LIVIO XAVIER (who was promoted soon after that mission, as well as all the sergeants and corporals who composed the platoon.

When they arrived in Mueda, the Governor ordered the soldiers to hide on the shores of the river Chudi, near the plateau where the administrative headquarters was located.

At 3 in the afternoon, all the people were gathered by order of the Administrator. The Governor addressed them, trying to convince them to give up the idea of seeking independence, referring to the "nobleness of the civilising mission of the Portuguese", etc. The people interrupted him constantly, shouting "INDEPENDENCE!" "We want INDEPENDENCE!"

At 5 in the evening, the Governor shot a pistol, which was the signal previously agreed on with the soldiers to open fire.

The Portuguese soldiers attacked the defenseless people with machine gun fire and grenades. The attack lasted for ten minutes. More than 500 Mozambicans were killed.

The 16th of June is a day of mourning for Mozambique

But our brothers in Mueda did not die in vain. Their firm stand for freedom inspired the whole population of Mozambique and acted as a catalytic force. Today, the freedom that they demanded already exists in large areas of their province. It was won by the people. Soon that freedom will be shared by all the Mozambican people.

INDEPENDENCE
OR
DEATH

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FIRST CONGRESS OF THE LEAGUE OF MOZAMBIKAN WOMEN

As we announced in our last bulletin, the League of Mozambican Women (LIFEMO) held its First Congress in Mbeya from the 31st of May to the 4th of June 1966.

The Congress was successful. Its main goals were achieved: the drafting of a new constitution and the establishment of a broad programme of action inside and outside of Mozambique. The role of the Mozambican woman in the revolution was defined, as well as the relationship between LIFEMO and FRELIMO. LIFEMO reaffirmed that it would work with FRELIMO in

the general struggle for national liberation and in the task of national reconstruction.

In an opening speech, the President of LIFEMO, Mrs. Selina Simango, thanked the U.W.T., T.A.N.U. and the Government of Tanzania for their brotherly spirit and fine cooperation in allowing the Congress to be held in Tanzania. She pointed out the nature and the objectives of LIFEMO, stressing its revolutionary, anti-imperialistic and anti-tribalistic spirit, and its stand for "a strong, united and classless Mozambique, where no man would be considered superior because of his colour, nationality, education or wealth." Mrs. Simango referred to the participation of Mozambican women in the armed struggle, saying:

"As I am talking, hundreds of them are with guns in their hands facing the enemy or defending the population. Some of them have already given their lives during fierce battles. Many more will do the same. From this we can see that the Mozambican women are playing their full share in the liberation struggle. So the Mozambican women can be compared to Vietnamese women who are annihilating U.S. soldiers and downing U.S. planes. Some of these heroines are dead, but their names will live generation after generation."

The President of FRELIMO, Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, made a brief analysis of the tasks of the Mozambican women in the revolution, in the semi-liberated areas as well as in the zones under Portuguese administration.

"The tasks which need immediate action in the regions where the liberation war is going on are:

- a) the integration of the women of Mozambique into the actual armed struggle;
- b) integration into the popular militias; integration into the groups which transport the war materials from one area to another, and of foodstuffs and clothing for the freedom fighters;
- c) the rallying of the women in the communications system of the country in order to serve as messengers and contact people between the guerillas and the enemy forces. In the tasks of production: The Mozambican woman is well known for her contribution in economic production; in agriculture; in light industries, such as the manufacture of clothing, etc. In administrative life, the Mozambican woman must be better integrated, not only as nursing aid, or school teacher, but also in all the important tasks of planning and carrying out national development projects. Therefore, we urge that the Mozambican woman be used in all the administrative responsibilities which are now established in the semi-liberated areas."....

"In the zones which have not yet been liberated, the Mozambican woman must be encouraged to take more risks in behalf of the struggle. She must be given the proper preparation for work in clandestine conditions, so as to sharpen her natural talents in political action. She must participate in the direction of political work in the various cells now functioning there. She must help in the collection

of funds and other material contributions for the support of the struggle. She must provide shelter to clandestine political workers who move about in the various regions of the country."

A number of resolutions were passed in this Congress which reflected the truly revolutionary character of LIFEMO.

In the resolution on the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, imperialism was cited as the number one enemy of mankind and the main obstacle to the achievement and maintenance of freedom, equality, peace and prosperity in the world. The main imperialist force in the world is the United States and in Vietnam it is using the country as a laboratory in which to carry out tests and experiments with new war devices and chemicals, and using the native population as human guinea pigs. In Latin America, the United States has carried out aggressive actions against Cuba, and the Dominican Republic, and has repeatedly violated the national independence of a number of the countries there. The United States has openly violated the charter of the United Nations, which she professes to abide by.

To hinder the liberation struggle and delay the inevitable victory of the peoples' forces, the imperialists have planned and brought about assassinations of national heroes, such as Patrice Lumumba, and the overthrow of progressive leaders like Nkrumah.

The imperialists continue their support for racist and neo-nazi governments; they have armed South Africa and created Ian Smith's Rhodesia. They are responsible for the oppression and subjugation of the people in these countries.

On South Vietnam, the Congress stated that the United States imperialists have succeeded in propping up a decadent, demoralised puppet military regime in South Vietnam to support its expansionist policies, in spite of the peoples' opposition to it. The imperialists, however, have been unable to choke the resistance offered by the masses of the Vietnamese, who will not rest until they have liberated their motherland. The United States is carrying out a scorched earth policy in Vietnam. It is destroying the country and wiping out the native population who oppose her presence there. LIFEMO condemns United States activities in Vietnam and calls for the total and unconditional withdrawal of her forces from Vietnamese soil. This, together with the adaptation of the five points of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and the four point thesis submitted by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are the prerequisites for the solution of the Vietnamese problem.

Mozambique's Revolution congratulates the League of Mozambican Women for the success of its First Congress, and wishes to encourage it to put into immediate execution the programme of action approved by the Congress for the full participation of the Mozambican women in the national revolution.

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MOZAMBICAN NURSES TO WORK
IN A FREE MOZAMBIQUE

In addition to the armed struggle, FRELIMO is developing the work of national reconstruction. Conscious of the fact that one of the main difficulties facing our revolution is lack of technical cadres, FRELIMO proceeds with the intensive preparation of these cadres.

In fulfillment of the technical programme, on the 1st of July 1966, thirteen Mozambican male nurses graduated at the Mozambique Institute in Dar es Salaam. After a year of intensive preparation, they were considered qualified. They will go soon to Mozambique, where they will practice their profession, giving medical assistance to the people and the guerillas.

The importance of this graduation lies in the fact that, for the first time in the history of Mozambique, Mozambicans who fight to be free from colonialism were trained by other Mozambican nationalists to work in Free Mozambique in the areas already out of the control of the colonialists.

To mark this fact, a ceremony was held at the Mozambique Institute. Among those present were the President of FRELIMO and other members of the Central Committee.

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IN MOZAMBIQUE

1. HOW REGULO NHAPHALE WAS ARRAIGNED
AND EXECUTED BY THE PEOPLE

Some traditional chiefs (regulos) in Mozambique collaborate with the Portuguese colonialists. Being afraid of losing their feudal privileges with the victory of the revolution and the establishment of a peoples' regime, they make alliance with the Portuguese for the maintenance of the colonial status.

One of these chiefs was Chief NHAPHALE from the region of Mutarara in Tete Province.

Nhaphale was known for his active collaboration with the Portuguese colonialists. When FRELIMO forces began the war against them in Tete, five other traditional chiefs were arrested by PIDE (the Portuguese Secret Police) after their denunciation by Nhaphale, who accused them of collaborating with the nationalists.

Faced with that attitude, the population reacted, marching en masse to the house of the regulo and warning him that he would be punished and that FRELIMO would come to mete out justice.

The regulo was afraid and ran to the Portuguese authorities, asking for protection. Portuguese troops occupied that zone, and for two weeks they guarded Nhaphale's home. As the guerrillas did not come out, the Portuguese soldiers left, recommending that the regulo tell them when he noted any suspect signal.

When the soldiers left, the regulo, convinced that the threat made by the populace was only a bluff, looked for a victim on whom to revenge himself, and thereby reaffirm his authority. In his region there lived a couple with two children. The man owed the chief the vassalage tax of one year. The regulo sent his policeman to bring him to him. As the policeman did not find him at home, they brought his wife. Nhaphale tied her to a tree and whipped her. When her husband heard of this, he ran to the house of the regulo and tried to beat him. The regulo told his policemen to arrest him, shut him with his wife in a hut and set it on fire, burning them to death.

FRELIMO guerrillas were informed of what had occurred, and decided to punish the regulo. They disguised themselves as soldiers of the colonial army, wearing uniforms previously captured from the enemy. They went to the house of the regulo, and told him: "We are from the Portuguese army. We came to talk to you, but first you must call all the inhabitants of your area."

The people came.

The head of the FRELIMO group addressed the people, saying: "Regulo Nhaphale has just given a lesson to a bandit who did not obey him. Anyone among you who will allow the bandits of FRELIMO to make disorder or who will not obey the orders of the regulo Nhaphale will suffer the same fate. Is that not true, regulo Nhaphale?"

"I will kill them, or I will arrest them and send them to the post, as His Excellency the Administrator will wish. These people want independence, but they cannot have it. Black people do not understand anything. They cannot rule themselves. I will punish them!"

"Regulo Nhaphale, we are members of FRELIMO. We came because we heard that you mistreat your people", said the FRELIMO guerrillas. And speaking to the people, they said: "This regulo has burnt two innocent people alive, without any reason. Do you want to continue with such a chief?"

The people answered, "No!" Encouraged by the presence of the guerrillas, they arrested the regulo, gave him a summary trial and sentenced him to death. His policemen had meanwhile escaped.

Nhaphale was executed because he betrayed the interests of his people, aligning himself with the enemy.

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2. Last January, the Portuguese arrested a traditional chief (regulo) in Maniamba, Niassa, because they found that he had a FRELIMO card. The Portuguese soldiers tortured him in an attempt to force him to "confess" that he had given food to FRELIMO guerrillas, and to make him disclose the location of our military base. Seeing that the usual methods of torture produced no results, they buried him up to the neck, leaving only his head exposed. For two days the regulo remained buried. On the third day he said he wanted to talk. The military commander and the other soldiers approached to listen to his "confession". The regulo, using his last energy, "confessed" that he was in fact a member of FRELIMO; that he had decided to be a member of that organisation because he was certain that FRELIMO would liberate Mozambique; that the Portuguese could kill him, but others would come to carry on the liberation struggle.

The Portuguese, furious, cut off his head.

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3. In an attempt to turn the people against the guerrillas, the Portuguese mine the roads around villages, and tell the people that it was FRELIMO that did it.

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4. When the Portuguese suspect that any Mozambican among the population is in contact with the guerrillas, they arrest and torture him. When they do not kill a victim, they break his ear drums and gouge out his eyes, abandoning him in the bush and telling him: "Go now to FRELIMO; they will give you eyes and ears."

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5. Every pregnant Mozambican woman the Portuguese find in the fighting zones is killed by them. They open her womb with a knife and take out the foetus.

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6. During interrogations, the Portuguese use a special instrument with which they crush the prisoners' fingers one by one.

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COMMUNIQUE NO. 61

The plan of the Portuguese military authorities concerning Niassa Province is to immediately place there eight batallions of soldiers from Portugal, and to send all African soldiers to the Southern Provinces. The 7,500 soldiers who arrived in Mozambique last March are, as planned to be used in carrying out this plan.

During the period from the 20th to the 30th of April, the fighters of a FRELIMO military base south of Vila Cabral made five attacks. Five policemen and more than 40 Portuguese soldiers were killed. The post of Catur was damaged. One house in Vila Cabral was destroyed. Several military lorries were destroyed or damaged.

During these operations, one of our guerrillas was killed and six were wounded.

1. On the 21st of April, FRELIMO guerrillas attacked the administrative post of Catur, where sixteen policemen were staying. The attack took place at 11 p.m. The building was badly damaged, and five policemen were killed as they were trying to escape.
2. On the 22nd of April, a convoy of three military lorries going from Massangulo to Vila Cabral were ambushed. The two lorries in front were carrying Portuguese soldiers. The third was loaded with people who had been arrested in the villages. Our guerrillas attacked and destroyed the two lorries in front, killing about 20 Portuguese soldiers. The people in the third lorry were set free.
3. On the 24th of April, at 4 a.m., FRELIMO fighters entered Vila Cabral, capital of Niassa Province, and attacked one house where Portuguese soldiers were sleeping. Four soldiers were killed. The others succeeded in escaping to the military headquarters. The house was destroyed.
4. On the 27th of April at 1 p.m., a convoy of six Portuguese military vehicles was ambushed on the road between Massangulo and Catur. Two lorries were completely destroyed. About ten soldiers were killed and many others were wounded, including the military commander of Catur, who is now in hospital.
5. On the 30th of April, FRELIMO guerrillas ambushed a group of Portuguese soldiers who were coming from the border of Malawi, where they had arrested 42 Mozambicans. During the ambush, nine enemy soldiers were killed. When the remnants tried to escape by another route, one of them stepped on a mine and was gravely wounded. His colleagues (Portuguese soldiers) stabbed him with a bayonet and left him there, while they continued their escape.

23 June 1966

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COMMUNIQUE NO. 62

NIASSA PROVINCE

A new governor has been appointed in Niassa Province, a Major to whom the Portuguese Government offered promotion if he would accept that post.

Today, only by offering rewards can the Portuguese Government find personnel to fulfill the administrative functions in Niassa. The last governor ran away. Last April, on the day after our guerrillas made an attack inside Vila Cabral itself, the Governor left Vila Cabral for Nova Freixo with all his family, and requested his dismissal.

1. On the 11th of May at 5 p.m., in the area of Chief Liconhele, Administration of Maniamba, a Portuguese military aircraft was shot down by FRELIMO guerrillas. The aircraft was part of a group of three, which were on a reconnaissance mission. The aircraft crashed to the ground and its entire crew of four died.
2. On the 15th of May at 8 a.m., our fighters ambushed a convoy of four lorries loaded with Portuguese soldiers who were abandoning the post of Revia to seek refuge in the military headquarters of Maua. During the attack, two lorries were destroyed and one was damaged. FRELIMO informants in that zone revealed that 28 soldiers had been killed in the ambush, and that many wounded had been taken to the hospital in a lorry.
3. On the 22nd of May, FRELIMO guerrillas encircled and made a surprise attack on a group of Portuguese soldiers who had camped in the village of regulo Maniamba. We do not know the number of soldiers who were killed; however, next day they quit the camp. On our side, one fighter was killed and two were wounded.
4. On the 24th of May, FRELIMO guerrillas staged an ambush on the shores of the river Luatize at a place where the Portuguese soldiers used to go to draw water. At 8 a.m., a lorry with 21 soldiers arrived. As they were disembarking from the lorry, our guerrillas attacked them with bazookas and machine gun fire. All 21 soldiers were killed, and many arms and much ammunition were captured.
5. On the 27th of May 1966, our fighters ambushed a convoy of five lorries loaded with Portuguese soldiers who were going from Luatize to the administrative post of Luila. Two lorries were destroyed. The obstacle created by the other lorries prevented our guerrillas from making further assaults. We do not know what casualties the enemy suffered.

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THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL
COMMITTEE ON COLONIALISM

On the 24th of May 1966, FRELIMO appeared before the United Nations Special Committee on Colonialism, which met in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The President of FRELIMO, Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, told the members of the Committee of the development of our struggle for liberation, the difficulties we are facing, and the manoeuvres of our enemies.

We quote some excerpts from FRELIMO's statement:

"After sending their representatives to every session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to present their views and getting no action except platitudinous resolutions, the Mozambican people decided to take direct action. Thus in September 1964, a armed insurrection was launched in Mozambique against Portuguese colonialism.

"Since December 1965, when we last presented to the United Nations information on the atrocities perpetrated by the Portuguese against the people of Mozambique, our armed struggle has developed. We have augmented the number of trained and armed freedom fighters from a few hundred to a few thousand. They have been able to force the Portuguese army and police into a defensive position in at least two-fifths of the country, and our people can now boast of a semi-liberated area of about one-fifth of the country. In this semi-liberated area, our people are for the first time in more than 70 years, and in some areas in more than one hundred years, able to handle their own affairs without the haunting persecution of the Portuguese police and administration. Thus, in spite of the frequent attacks on the Portuguese air force, our people are now organising their own schools, clinics, courts and, where possible, marketing their own produce. Unfortunately, those who are unable to provide sufficient military protection for their crops and stock have been forced to migrate into more uncomfortable sections of the country, and some of them have even had to emigrate to neighbouring independent African states, such as Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi, in tens of thousands, thus causing them to seek international humanitarian assistance, as the distinguished delegates are well aware from the annual reports of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

"As we have indicated before, the Portuguese are not alone in their determination to maintain white supremacy in southern Africa. They are supported by the settler controlled Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, which together with the fascist Salazar regime of Portugal, have formed an alliance of racials intent on fighting to keep the white man in power. Late last year an agreement was signed between Portugal and South Africa, purportedly to settle several thousand South African white farmers in the Tete Province of Mozambique. This information was publicised in South African and Portuguese papers as an arrangement to help relieve South Africa of population pressure by sending white farmers to Mozambique. However, on investigating the matter more closely, we discovered that the real intention of the two governments was to cover up a much more sinister scheme, that of providing the Portuguese army with South African white mercenaries to help stamp out the Mozambican liberation struggle. We call attention to this situation in Mozambique, because we believe it is a violation of international law; it is an interference in the internal affairs of Mozambique.

"In this connexion, it might interest this Committee that Mr. Iam Smith was quoted by the BBC late last week as having boasted of the intimate cooperation which exists between the three racist governments of the alliance: Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia. He is reported as having thanked the Portuguese Government specifically for continuing to provide transportation and other facilities to Rhodesia in her efforts to frustrate whatever might be effective

in the so-called oil blockade by the United Kingdom Government. It is, of course, obvious that under the present circumstances the Mozambique Liberation Front has no alternative but to take the necessary steps to destroy not only the Portuguese colonialists within her own territory, but also to do everything it can to support the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and South Africa in their efforts for national liberation.

"Before closing my brief presentation, I wish to refer once again to the role being played by a number of Western European and North American powers, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, in the question of colonialism today. Under the guise of participating in an alliance for the defense of democracy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France, the Federal Republic of West Germany and a few other powers are supplying Portugal with some of the most deadly modern weapons and training her soldiers in the techniques of counter-guerrilla warfare. When we present convincing arguments against this anti-democratic alliance with a fascist regime such as Salazar's Portugal, we are cynically told that there is a clause in the NATO Agreement which stipulates, inter alia, that no weapons acquired through the NATO Agreement shall be used for the maintenance of a colonial power or anywhere in Africa south of the parallel of Cancer. Yet in the same Agreement, nothing is said about the deployment of military personnel trained and/or maintained through NATO auspices to colonial Africa; nothing is said about prohibiting the same NATO powers from giving or selling their own weapons to Portugal outside of the NATO Agreement, or about an outright exclusion of a state whose attitude toward self-determination, self-government and independence is as fascist as Portugal's is. We the Mozambican people often ask ourselves, in view of the above situation, what kind of democracy do the Western Powers intend to defend? Getting no satisfactory answer, our people cannot help but conclude that the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, West Germany and their allies in NATO, being aware of the anti-democratic position of Portugal, agree with Portugal's position on her colonies, and knowingly wish to continue supporting the continuation of colonialism in Africa."

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SALAZAR AND THE PLANE

The 27th of May 1966 has become an historical date for Portugal. Salazar received his baptism of air on that day. For the first time in his life, the Portuguese dictator travelled in an air plane, covering the great distance of 300 miles from Lisbon to Oporto. He is 77 years old, and has been the First Minister of Portugal since 1928, that is, for 38 years. This news was announced in big letters on the front page of the newspapers. There were ceremonies to celebrate the event.

Can we conclude from this fact that Salazar is undergoing evolution? It is true that to fly today is an extremely usual event for the average man of the 20th Century. But we must understand that Salazar does not belong to our time. We have to understand the natural reluctance of the Portuguese head of state to use any mode of transportation other than wagons pulled by donkeys, and his atavistic suspicion of anything which smells "modern". Salazar does not belong to our time. In all his acts, either in private life and in public life, he is guided by a mentality which corresponds to a certain period of history (some say of pre-history) but which today has definitely been bypassed. He lives from the past. Probably in his mind to enter an airplane is as great a manifestation of heroism as the suicidal advance of his ancestor King Sebastiao in the battle of Alcaner-Kibir.

FRELIMO felicitates the head of the Government of Portugal for the courage he showed in flying, and avows that this act represents the beginning of a mental evolution which will culminate with the recognition of the stupidity of his colonial policy.

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PRESS STATEMENT

The U.S. of America sends bombs and other war material to Portugal, within the programme of NATO, with the inscription "FOR MUTUAL AID". This inscription is painted out, and the bombs are sent to the colonies, to be used against the nationalist forces and the "suspect" villages.

The bombs which fall today on the Vietnamese soil have thus the same origin as those which fall on the Portuguese colonies - Mozambique, Angola and Guinea called Portuguese. In the form of bombs, Portugal drops "civilisation", "christianity" on our people. In the form of bombs the U.S. of America drops "democracy" on the people of Vietnam.

This makes the solidarity between our people and the Vietnamese people stronger. Our condemnation of the American bombings of Vietnam is not merely emotional, sentimental, humanistic: we also feel in our flesh the aggressive force of the U.S., through its Portuguese ally, who is also a member of the imperialist family led by the U.S. of America.

Our peoples do not let themselves be affraid. Imperialism is strong, but our will to be free is even stronger.

FRELIMO reaffirms its condemnation of the criminal American bombings of Hanoi, Haiphong and of any part of the Vietnamese soil. FRELIMO and the Mozambican peoples support absolutely the just and heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam against the U.S. aggressors.

Dar Es Salaam, 11 July 1966

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